Quiz 3 - Chapter 03 Federalism: Forging a Nation  
  
1. A federal system is one where   
A. constitutional authority is centralized in a national government.  
B. constitutional authority is decentralized, only residing in state governments.  
C. constitutional authority is divided between a national government and state governments.  
D. constitutional authority is unlimited.  
E. constitutional authority is divided between multiple branches of the national government.  
  
2. In America today, public education is primarily the responsibility of   
A. the national government.  
B. state and local governments.  
C. the National Education Association (NEA).  
D. the American Federation of Teachers (AFT).  
E. the U.S. Department of Education.  
  
3. Which of the following is a national power only?   
A. law enforcement  
B. intrastate commerce  
C. borrowing money  
D. transportation  
E. national defense  
  
4. Which of the following is almost exclusively a state power?   
A. chartering banks  
B. delivering mail  
C. law enforcement  
D. registering voters  
E. loaning money  
  
5. Which of the following is a concurrent power held by both the national government and state governments?   
A. chartering local governments  
B. issuing currency  
C. taxation  
D. foreign affairs  
E. national defense  
  
6. Which of the following was an argument in favor of federalism at the time of the writing of the Constitution?   
A. Federalism will protect liberty.  
B. Federalism will force officials to be more responsive to the people.  
C. Federalism will provide for a stronger national government than existed under the Articles of Confederation.  
D. Federalism will be less likely to produce an all-dominant faction.  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
7. The enumerated powers in Article I of the Constitution were intended to   
A. limit the powers of the state governments.  
B. ensure that neither small nor large states would be at a disadvantage.  
C. ensure that neither northern nor southern states would be at a disadvantage.  
D. establish a government strong enough to forge a union that was secure in its defense and stable in its economy.  
E. limit the power of the presidency.  
  
8. Which of the following is NOT an enumerated power?   
A. public education  
B. regulation of commerce  
C. declaration of war  
D. taxation  
E. All of these answers are correct.  
  
9. The elastic clause is related to which of the following concepts?   
A. enumerated powers  
B. reserved powers  
C. implied powers  
D. concurrent powers  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
10. The Tenth Amendment addressed the concerns of Anti-Federalists about   
A. individual freedoms.  
B. the meaning of the commerce clause.  
C. popular representation in Congress.  
D. the powers of state governments.  
E. the Electoral College.  
  
11. Viewed in historical terms, federalism has been a   
A. contentious and dynamic system that has adapted to the needs of the time.  
B. theoretical principle, in that constitutional provisions for federalism have had virtually no impact on the relationship between the nation and the states.  
C. flawed principle, in that the relationship between the nation and the states has been a constant source of problems without many positive benefits.  
D. fixed principle, in that the relationship between the nation and states is almost completely defined by provisions of the Constitution.  
E. poor replacement for the confederal system which existed before the Constitution.  
  
12. What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution upon the concept of dual federalism?   
A. It brought about the immediate end of the concept.  
B. It created dominant business interests that raised questions about the suitability of dual federalism as a governing concept.  
C. It had no impact at all upon the concept.  
D. It led to passage of the Tenth Amendment.  
E. It made the doctrine of nullification a political reality.  
  
13. The "separate but equal" standard was created by   
A. Congress.  
B. the Supreme Court.  
C. the state supreme court of Virginia.  
D. President Ulysses S. Grant.  
E. Justice John Marshall Harlan.  
  
14. In Lochner v. New York (1905), the Supreme Court ruled that   
A. the doctrine of separate but equal was constitutional.  
B. state regulation of labor practices violated firms' property rights.  
C. the Fourth Amendment did not apply to interstate commerce.  
D. factory practices could only be regulated by the states.  
E. factory practices could only be regulated by the federal government.  
  
15. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the national government   
A. provided vast sums to business firms to keep them out of bankruptcy.  
B. provided health care to Americans on a temporary basis as a means of alleviating economic hardships.  
C. asserted the power to regulate the nation's economy.  
D. provided vast sums to the states so they could meet their citizens' welfare needs.  
E. utilized laissez-faire capitalism in its policies.  
  
16. Devolution is the   
A. passing of authority from the national government to the state and local levels.  
B. expansion of national authority that began in the 1930s.  
C. contraction of state authority and the expansion of local government authority.  
D. expansion of national authority that began in the 1960s.  
E. None of these answers is correct.  
  
17. Fiscal federalism refers to the   
A. coordinated fiscal policy decisions of the federal government and the states.  
B. expenditure of federal funds on programs run in part through state and local governments.  
C. national banking system first established by Alexander Hamilton in the 1790s.  
D. fact that both the federal government and the states have the power to tax.  
E. ability of the states to manipulate federal decision making.  
  
18. If a state accepts a federal grant-in-aid, it must   
A. comply with federal restrictions on its use.  
B. reimburse the federal government after a specified period.  
C. match the funds with twice that amount in state funds.  
D. reduce its income tax rates to adjust for the increased income.  
E. None of these answers is correct.  
  
19. Political conservatives who favor more political power devolved back to the states would likely prefer which of the following?   
A. categorical grants  
B. block grants  
C. Pell grants  
D. higher tax rates for the wealthy  
E. None of these answers is correct.  
  
20. Starting in the 1990s, the Supreme Court has rolled back some of the power of the national government, basing its decisions primarily on interpretations of these two amendments:   
A. First and Fourth  
B. First and Fourteenth  
C. Tenth and Fourteenth  
D. Eleventh and Fourteenth  
E. Tenth and Eleventh